

AD-A149 703 SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR 1/1
(THE OFFICIAL NEWSP. (U) JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 31 OCT 84

AD-A149 703 SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR 1/1
(THE OFFICIAL NEWSP. (U) JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 31 OCT 84

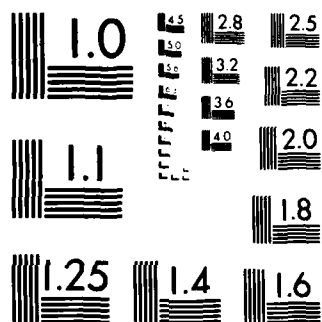
AD-A149 703 SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR 1/1
(THE OFFICIAL NEWSP. (U) JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 31 OCT 84

UNCLASSIFIED WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 31 OCT 84 F/G 5/10 NL

UNCLASSIFIED WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 31 OCT 84 F/G 5/10 NL

UNCLASSIFIED WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 31 OCT 84 F/G 5/10 NL

File Menu



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1963-A

AD-A149 703



КРАСНАЯ ЗВЕЗДА

SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

VOL. 4, NO. 10, 1984

DTIC FILE COPY

JAN 11 1985

A

85 01 04 010

SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

**BASED ON
RED STAR**

(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)

FOR THE PERIOD 1-31 OCTOBER 1984

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Accession For | |
| DATE | |



DISCLAIMER

This document is a research paper prepared for the Joint Special Operations Agency, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. As such, the views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the research staff and do not necessarily represent the views, policies or the official position either expressed or implied, of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the Department of Defense.

DISTRIBUTION

This document is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. Additional copies of this report may be obtained from:

Defense Technical Information Center
Cameron Station
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

COMMUNICATION

Comments or recommendations regarding this report should be directed to the Joint Special Operations Agency, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Washington, D.C. 20301; or by calling (202) 697-3455; (Autovon: 227-3455).

Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-31 October 1984

Executive Summary

For more than five years, the Soviet government and Communist Party have been consistent and uncompromising in their vitriolic propaganda about the policies and activities of the United States government. With monotonous persistence, the Russian propaganda machine stressed and insidiously highlighted only those events and topics that showed the American government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony), fostering and orchestrating a dangerous and uncontrolled arms race (that can only lead to nuclear war), and conducting international terrorism against innocent (Third World) populations.

During October 1984, the editors of Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated 27 percent of international and foreign affairs space (in Red Star) to activities and events of the United States. In this regard, the Kremlin underscored the following propaganda themes and headlines:

- Secretary of State George Shultz reaffirms American policy of fostering international terrorism, and relying on military options to destroy liberation movements.
- The Pentagon and CIA coordinate their plans to invade Nicaragua--over 60,000 troops and counterrevolutionaries are on alert.
- The Americans will sacrifice Europe in a nuclear holocaust--the Pentagon has plans for limited or prolonged nuclear war in Europe.
- The White House wants to isolate and surround the Soviet Union. American military bases in Japan are key to U.S.-Japanese imperialism, and the Pentagon's military plans to isolate the U.S.S.R.
- The United States and NATO insist that Norway become a "stronghold of imperialism and aggression."

As in previous months, the Kremlin used disinformation in their psychological goal to mislead their audience, and to portray the United States government as being aggressive, immoral, militaristic, and a country that seeks world domination. In October 1984, Moscow's propaganda machine initiated a worldwide disinformation campaign to "prove" that the Dow Chemical Company and the Pentagon conducted secret chemical warfare tests (experiments) in the jungles of Brazil. In a series of feature articles, Russian propagandists and public media sources highlighted the following (disinformation) topics:

- The Pentagon is responsible! Over 7,000 Amazon Indians died as a result of toxic chemical tests (experiments) in Northeast Brazil. The toxic chemicals tested were defoliants similar to dioxin. Over 2.4 thousand square kilometers were infected by the poisonous chemicals.

- Genocide. Over 7,000 Amazon Indians were murdered as a result of the toxic chemical tests--two Indian tribes were completely eliminated.
- Soviet workers express horror over the death of 7,000 Amazon Indians caused by the American tests of military toxic chemicals in the Amazon jungles.
- The Pentagon's recent crime in Brazil is not the only example of such evil experimentation. The 1978 incident at Jonestown was the result of a secret operation called MK-ULTRA intended to test methods of controlling human behavior.

→ The Kremlin continued to distort the following events and/or issues as part of its worldwide disinformation program:

- The truth about the KAL 007 Flight. The New York Times and the (magazine) Nation published articles which proved that the CIA and American military intelligence directed the KAL 007 flight to fly over critical Soviet military installations on a spy mission.
- The White House plans to deploy Pershing II nuclear missiles in Israel.
- The United States will deploy Neutron weapons in South Korea.
- The Pentagon is planning to construct sites (launching pads) for ICBMs and Pershing II nuclear missiles on Diego Garcia.

→ In October 1984, 36 percent of Red Star's coverage dealing with the topic of American hegemony and imperialism concerned "Reagan's war" in Central America and the Caribbean. During the past two years, the Kremlin has repeatedly exploited American political, economic, and military events/actions in Latin America. The major thrust of Russian propaganda has been to emphasize the following topics or themes:

- The Reagan administration is conducting a campaign of international terrorism against Nicaragua.
- The Nicaraguan government supports and desires genuine peace in Central America.
- The CIA continues to arm and train the Nicaraguan "contra" rebels. American CIA agents train the counterrevolutionaries in techniques of international terrorism.
- The American Congress investigates the CIA manual on terrorist operations against Nicaragua. Reagan is trying to cover up and avoid responsibility for this terrorist manual.

- The Pentagon is assembling large contingents of American military forces in Honduras and Costa Rica as a part of its plans to invade Nicaragua.
- The American Army still occupies and oppresses the people of Grenada. The inhabitants of Grenada are being arrested and tortured by U.S. troops. The people want the Americans to leave.
- UNIDAS-84. A war strategy to fight communism. Each year the Pentagon conducts military exercises to meet the communist threat in Latin America. These maneuvers are intended to intimidate the countries in the area.

The following additional abstracts and headlines (from Red Star) reflect the overall content, tone, and emphasis of Soviet propaganda about American imperialism and hegemony in other parts of the world:

- Each year the U.S.-NATO maneuvers become larger in scope and more provocative.
 - Reagan insists on military supremacy over the U.S.S.R.
 - These provocative maneuvers are used to intimidate Warsaw Pact countries.
 - The dangerous results of NATO maneuvers are increased world tension and the chance of accidental war.
- Rapid Deployment Forces to fight Warsaw Pact armies.
 - The U.S. Army has a 300,000-man rapid deployment force that is scheduled to fight in Western Europe.
 - France is creating a 47,000-man rapid deployment force to support NATO military plans.
 - Great Britain and Italy have also developed rapid deployment forces to fight in Western Europe.
- The Japanese government has approved a foreign policy "Blue Book" which supports American foreign policy to obtain military supremacy in Asia. The "Blue Book" supports Japanese military participation in American military plans--especially in regard to fighting the U.S.S.R.
- During GLOBAL SHIELD-84, the Pentagon developed a strategy for conducting nuclear war in Asia.

- The CIA is spreading disinformation about religion and churches in the Soviet Union. The West is using religion as a basis for anti-socialism and spreading lies about social and religious conditions in the U.S.S.R.
- The White House continues its anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.
 - The State Department has again slandered the U.S.S.R. in regard to the use of chemical warfare weapons in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia.
 - The CIA has introduced chemical weapons into Afghanistan and used them against innocent civilians--they (the CIA) want to "frame" the U.S.S.R.
- Another attempt to intimidate liberation movements. The Center for Strategic and International Studies lists most liberation movements as being international terrorist organizations.

On the subject of the arms race and arms limitation, the Kremlin emphasized the following topics and propaganda arguments:

- Washington's adventures in space! The Pentagon justifies its space programs based on the so-called Soviet threat. Each year the Defense Department spends more money on space weapons.
- Washington's adventures in space--a new strategy for offensive weapons.
- Reagan's choice! The White House wants to continue the arms race and the reckless military buildup instead of a policy of world peace and arms control.
- The Pentagon continues to build up its nuclear arsenal. Washington wants to negotiate with the U.S.S.R. from a position of military supremacy.
- The words and actions of Washington!
 - The threat of nuclear war is a primary concern to all the people of the world.
 - The Soviet government is a firm supporter of arms control and detente. The Kremlin has made many suggestions in favor of arms control.
 - Reagan, in his debate with Mondale, claimed that he is a potential peacemaker and that he supports U.S.-Soviet arms control talks and disarmament.

- American actions support the arms buildup and the deployment of nuclear missiles to Western Europe.
- In an interview with a correspondent from the Washington Post, the Soviet leader, K. Chernenko, stated:
 - The U.S.S.R. wants military parity with the U.S.
 - The U.S.S.R. has made many positive suggestions and sincerely wants to improve relations with the U.S., but the American government has not acted accordingly.
 - In the name of peace, it is the responsibility of both countries to improve their relations.
 - The U.S.S.R. is willing to have serious talks with the United States in order to improve relations.

During the past fifty months, events in Afghanistan received an average of four percent of the foreign coverage in the Soviet military press--in October 1984 it was in excess of 13 percent. In the past, the Kremlin provided its troops with a minimum amount of information concerning Russian combat operations in Afghanistan. However, during the past three months, the editors of Red Star published a series of feature articles that emphasized the heroic combat actions of Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan. In these articles, Soviet propagandists have attempted to develop an image of a "new breed" of Red Army soldier--a front-line combat soldier equivalent to the heroes of World War II.

The following abstracts (from Red Star) indicate the tone, substance, and scope of Russian propaganda pertaining to Red Army activities in Afghanistan:

- A true Soviet patriot and citizen. During an attack by counter-revolutionaries, a Red Army private sacrificed his life in order to save the lives of his comrades.
- Red Army heroism in Afghanistan.
 - Soviet soldiers keep main supply routes open. They must contend with attacks by counterrevolutionaries, land mines and booby traps.
 - Soviet soldiers maintain key guard posts along main supply routes.
- The "new breed" of front-line soldier--heroes in Afghanistan.
 - Soviet helicopter pilots operate in bad weather and in dangerous situations in order to deliver supplies and medical equipment to Afghan peasants in remote villages.

- Red Army transportation and supply units operate in dangerous situations in order to deliver food and supplies to remote posts.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Page</u> |
|--|---------------|
| Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period | |
| 1 - 31 October 1984..... | E-1 |
| INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| PART I. SOVIET PERCEPTIONS AND REPORTING OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS... | 1 |
| United States | 2 |
| The "Big Lie" Continues--Soviet Disinformation..... | 4 |
| U.S. Military/Political Hegemony | 6 |
| The Arms Race and Arms Limitation..... | 13 |
| Foreign Military Assistance and Mutual Security..... | 18 |
| Other Themes about the United States..... | 22 |
| Afghanistan..... | 23 |
| West Germany..... | 25 |
| Middle East..... | 26 |
| Japan..... | 27 |
| Pakistan..... | 28 |
| China..... | 28 |
| Other Visits and Celebrations..... | 28 |
| PART II. COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS ... | 30 |
| General..... | 30 |
| Soviet Military Topics..... | 31 |
| <u>APPENDICES</u> | |
| A. A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons | A-1 |
| B. A Selection of Propaganda Photographs..... | B-1 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| Table 1 - Foreign Governments that Received Significant Coverage | 2 |
| Table 2 - Critical Coverage of Foreign Governments | 3 |
| Table 3 - Major Soviet Propaganda Themes Related to the United States | 6 |
| Table 4 - Country/Area of United States Military Hegemony | 6 |
| Table 5 - Country/Area Given United States Military Assistance | 19 |
| Table 6 - Coverage of Soviet Union--Major Subjects for 14 Months | 30 |
| Table 7 - Coverage of Soviet Union--Military Subjects | 32 |

INTRODUCTION

The information in this analysis reflects the substance, tone and propaganda emphasis of Soviet rhetoric and news for over five years--June 1979 through October 1984. During this period, a total of 77,000 feature stories and news items have been analyzed.

This report contains a summary of propaganda themes and topics from the Russian language newspaper Red Star (Krasnaya Zvezda). With a circulation of several million copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Ministry of Defense. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance directly from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. It addresses the issues important to the political elite.

Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political and ideological instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military audience. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier, sailor, and airman.

Also, Red Star serves the purpose of informing Soviet military personnel what they could be called upon to do; what is expected of them, and in turn, what they can expect from the political leadership (see Part II - Coverage of Soviet Domestic Issues and Military Topics).

The primary purpose of this edition of "Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis" is to provide the reader with an overview of Russian rhetoric, propaganda themes, slogans and topics, directed to the military forces of the U.S.S.R. during October 1984.

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS AND REPORTING OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In October 1984, 26 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. As a daily newspaper, Red Star is generally limited to a total of four pages per issue. The average amount of space allocated to events and subjects about foreign affairs is 30 percent of the total space in the newspaper.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in October 1984 are listed in Table 1. (Percent

reflects total of foreign coverage.) The data in the table also reflect Red Star's international coverage for September 1984 and the average amount of print space (CM²) for selected countries for a 63-month period.

TABLE 1

| Rank | Govern't/Int. Org. | Oct 1984 Percent | Sept 1984 Percent | June 79 - Aug 84 Percent |
|------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | United States..... | 27.30 | 28.80 | 30.70 |
| 2. | Afghanistan..... | 12.58 | 4.88 | 3.90 |
| 3. | Mongolia..... | 4.73 | .28 | 1.02 |
| 4. | Yemen, Arab Republic..... | 4.70 | - | - |
| 5. | East Germany..... | 4.26 | 1.82 | 2.44 |
| 6. | Czechoslovakia..... | 4.19 | 2.66 | 1.65 |
| 7. | Nicaragua..... | 3.80 | 9.78 | 1.38 |
| 8. | NATO..... | 3.80 | 3.72 | 3.01 |
| 9. | Romania..... | 2.46 | .15 | .65 |
| 10. | West Germany..... | 2.06 | 3.72 | 2.65 |
| 11. | France..... | 1.54 | .47 | 1.38 |
| 12. | Syria..... | 1.52 | - | .40 |
| 13. | Japan..... | 1.51 | 2.71 | 2.18 |
| 14. | Brazil..... | 1.51 | - | - |
| 15. | El Salvador..... | 1.47 | .51 | .74 |

UNITED STATES

For more than five years, Soviet propagandists, media commentators, and high ranking Soviet officials have been consistent and uncompromising in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the dangerous, warmongering and anti-Soviet policies of the United States government, especially the Reagan administration. With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda machine (the government and the CPSU) have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony), fostering and orchestrating a dangerous and uncontrolled arms race, and conducting international terrorism against innocent (Third World) nations.

During October 1984, the editors of Red Star devoted slightly over 27 percent of the international and foreign affairs space to activities and events that concerned the United States. In the past, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States was slightly over 30 percent of the total coverage (in Red Star) for foreign news and commentary. (See Table 1, above.)

Red Star's news and feature stories are carefully selected and orchestrated to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist Party and Soviet government; consequently, they reflect highly negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For over five years, the United States has received an average of 60 percent of the total negative and/or abusive

rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments--in October, it was 71 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other foreign countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

TABLE 2

| Rank | Govern't/Int. Org. | Oct 1984 | Sept 1984 | June 79 -Aug 84 |
|------|--------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. | United States..... | 71% | 59% | 60% |
| 2. | NATO..... | 07% | 03% | 02% |
| 3. | West Germany..... | 05% | 08% | 03% |
| 4. | Japan..... | 04% | 04% | 04% |
| 5. | Israel..... | 04% | 07% | 07% |
| 6. | France..... | 02% | 01% | 01% |
| 7. | Norway..... | 02% | - | - |
| 8. | El Salvador..... | 01% | 01% | 01% |
| 9. | Pakistan..... | 01% | 03% | 02% |

During the three month period, July through September 1984, the Kremlin's propaganda coverage of the United States averaged 35 percent of the total foreign coverage; in October Soviet propaganda about Washington dropped to 27 percent (See Table 1). But it is apparent from the data in Table 2 that Moscow's rhetoric and propaganda about the United States remained strident. The overall critical tone of Russian propaganda toward the American government and its institutions has not changed in over a quarter of a century. To the leaders of the Kremlin, the United States is portrayed as the primary enemy of the U.S.S.R. and its people. During October, the "hate Reagan" tone of official Soviet propaganda continued. Russian propaganda and public officials repeatedly underscored the following themes, slogans, and headlines:

- Reagan insists that the United States maintain military supremacy over the U.S.S.R. in Europe (and around the world).
- The Americans will sacrifice Europe in a nuclear holocaust--the Pentagon has plans for limited or prolonged nuclear war in Europe.
- The American (NASA) Space Shuttle program is sponsored by the Pentagon and the CIA (part of Star Wars).
- The United States and NATO insist that Norway become a "stronghold of imperialism and aggression."
- More signs of American aggression--the Pentagon's 300,000-man Rapid Deployment Forces.
- The Pentagon and CIA coordinate their plans to invade Nicaragua--over 60,000 troops and counterrevolutionaries are on alert.

- The White House plans to isolate and surround the Soviet Union. American military bases in Japan are key to U.S.-Japanese imperialism and the Pentagon's military plans to isolate the U.S.S.R.
- Reagan's crusade in Asia. The Pentagon expands its military forces (and ambitions) in Asia and the Pacific Ocean area.
- Secretary of State George Shultz reaffirms American policy of fostering international terrorism and relying on military options to destroy liberation movements.

THE "BIG LIE" CONTINUES--SOVIET DISINFORMATION

As in previous months, the editors of Red Star (as well as other Soviet news media) used every opportunity to exploit (and misinterpret) international events, in their consistent psychological goal to mislead their audience, and to portray the United States government as being aggressive, militaristic, and a country that seeks world domination. In October 1984, the Kremlin's propaganda machine initiated a world-wide disinformation campaign to "prove" that the Dow Chemical Company and the Pentagon conducted secret chemical warfare tests in the jungles of Brazil. In a series of long feature articles, Russian propagandists and public media sources highlighted the following topics:

- Dow Chemical Company and the Pentagon used the Amazon Basin region to conduct a series of secret tests of toxic chemicals.
- Civilian groups demonstrated and protested in an attempt to stop the testing of toxic chemicals in the jungles of Brazil.
- Over 2,000 square kilometers of rain forest jungle were affected by poisonous chemicals.
- Genocide. Over 7,000 Amazon Indians were murdered as a result of the toxic chemical tests--two Indian tribes were completely eliminated.
- The Pentagon is responsible. Over 7,000 Indians died as a result of toxic chemical tests (experiments) in Northeast Brazil. The chemicals tested were defoliants similar to dioxin. Over 2.4 thousand square kilometers were infected by the chemicals.
- Soviet workers expressed horror over the death of 7,000 Amazon Indians caused by the American military tests of toxic chemicals in the Amazon Basin.
- The government of Guyana harshly condemned the American testing of toxic chemicals in Northeast Brazil that caused the death of 7,000 Indians.

- The U.S. military used chemical warfare weapons in Vietnam; this is a well established fact which the world will never forget.
- The Pentagon's recent crime in Brazil is not the only example of such evil experimentation. The 1978 incident at Jonestown was the result of a secret operation called MK-ULTRA intended to test methods of controlling human behavior.

In addition to the above disinformation campaign, the Kremlin continued to distort the following events and/or issues as part of its worldwide disinformation program:

- The truth about the KAL 007 Flight. The New York Times and the magazine Nation published articles which proved that the CIA and American military intelligence directed the KAL 007 flight to fly over critical Soviet installations on a spy mission.
- The White House is prepared to sacrifice Western Europe in a limited or prolonged nuclear war.
- The White House plans to deploy Pershing II nuclear missiles in Israel.
- The Pentagon is planning to construct sites (launching pads) for ICBMs and Pershing II nuclear missiles on Diego Garcia.
- The United States will deploy neutron weapons in South Korea.
- A large number of nuclear cruise missiles will be deployed in South Korea and in Southeast Asia. These weapons will be targeted on socialist countries in Asia and the U.S.S.R.
- The American news media and press are controlled by the Pentagon.

As in the past, the scope and intensity of Russian propaganda underscored the following three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony as a serious threat to world peace; (2) American arms production and the development of military technology--the arms race, and (3) American military assistance and mutual security programs as a threat to peace-loving nations.

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 14 months is contained in Table 3 (percent is total of United States coverage).

TABLE 3

| SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME | 1984 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1983 | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | OCT | SEP | AUG | JUL | JUN | MAY | APR | MAR | FEB | JAN | DEC | NOV | OCT | SEP |
| US Military/ Political Hegemony | 51% | 52% | 52% | 57% | 54% | 38% | 53% | 50% | 44% | 45% | 46% | 63% | 48% | 83% |
| US Military Budget-Arms Race | 34% | 33% | 29% | 16% | 29% | 27% | 22% | 29% | 39% | 33% | 41% | 25% | 43% | 14% |
| US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty | 10% | 10% | 11% | 13% | 08% | 09% | 16% | 13% | 07% | 12% | 10% | 11% | 06% | 03% |
| Other..... | 05% | 05% | 08% | 14% | 09% | 26% | 09% | 08% | 10% | 10% | 03% | 01% | 03% | 00% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

Again, as in previous months, the editors of Red Star and Soviet officials continued to use every possible event and opportunity to bombast the policies of the U.S. government and Reagan's "confrontational policies."

The statistical data contained in Table 4 reflect the geographical emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme--U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation--during a nine month period. (Percent equals total coverage for this propaganda theme.)

TABLE 4

| Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony | 1984 | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | OCT | SEP | AUG | JUL | JUN | MAY | APR | MAR | FEB |
| 1. Central America/ Caribbean..... | 36% | 10% | 23% | 41% | 34% | 27% | 27% | 23% | 28% |
| 2. World Wide..... | 29% | 60% | 43% | 10% | 12% | 16% | 27% | 22% | 25% |
| 3. Europe..... | 19% | 08% | 10% | 17% | 34% | 18% | 25% | 08% | 09% |
| 4. Asia/Pacific..... | 14% | 12% | 14% | 13% | 12% | 32% | 16% | 28% | 15% |
| 5. Indian Ocean and Middle East..... | 02% | 08% | 09% | 19% | 08% | 07% | 05% | 14% | 23% |
| 6. Africa..... | 00% | 02% | 01% | 00% | 00% | 00% | 00% | 05% | 00% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

United States Hegemony in Central America and the Caribbean

Thirty-six percent of Red Star's coverage of the theme dealing with American hegemony and imperialism concerned events and/or "Reagan's war" in Central America (and the Caribbean). During the past two years, the Russian propaganda machine has repeatedly exploited American political, economic, and military actions/events in Latin America. The major thrust of the Kremlin's propaganda has been to emphasize the following topics or subjects:

- The Reagan administration is conducting a policy of international terrorism against Nicaragua.
- The Nicaraguan government desires a genuine peace in Central America.
- The CIA is responsible for the activities of the contras--in the past three years the CIA has spent over \$73 million to support the contras.
- The international press and world public opinion condemn American actions in Central America.
- The CIA and the Pentagon continue to prepare plans for a massive invasion of Nicaragua.

The following headlines and abstracts contain the tone and scope of Russian propaganda related to United States hegemony in Central America:

The CIA and the Contras

- The CIA continues to supply weapons to the Nicaraguan contras through Costa Rica--the government of Costa Rica does not support these activities.
- The CIA has published and distributed a special manual with a strategy for its war against Nicaragua. It advocates a policy of terrorism against Nicaragua.
- The American Congress investigates the CIA manual on terrorist operations against Nicaragua. Reagan is trying to cover up and avoid responsibility for this terrorist manual.
- The CIA continues to arm and train the Nicaraguan contras. American CIA agents train the contras in techniques of international terrorism.
- The Reagan administration is conducting a policy of international terrorism against Nicaragua. The contras continue to receive weapons, training, and money from the CIA.
- The Nicaraguan army defeated the contras in various military engagements.

- The Nicaraguan army captures large quantities of American weapons from contra forces.
- The Nicaraguan army continues to thwart attempts of the counterrevolutionaries to seize towns in the border area.

American Preparations to Invade Nicaragua

- U.S. Navy ships continue to spy on Nicaragua. In September American navy ships entered Nicaraguan waters 20 times.
- The Pentagon is planning a massive invasion of Nicaragua--over 60,000 troops are being trained for the invasion.
- The U.S. must not invade Nicaragua--Latin American governments criticize American involvement and aggression against Nicaragua.
- The Pentagon is assembling large contingents of American military forces in Honduras and Costa Rica as a part of its plans to invade Nicaragua.
- The Reagan administration intends to invade Nicaragua in order to disrupt the national elections scheduled for November 4.
- The White House continues its aggression against Nicaragua--demonstrating an unwillingness to bring peace to the region.
- The international community condemns the U.S. actions in Central America.
- The people of Nicaragua support the revolution--they are determined to fight U.S. aggression.
- The 39th United Nations General Assembly severely criticized American aggression in Nicaragua. Most of the socialist bloc countries denounced U.S. aggression in Central America.
- The Nicaraguan government protests American propaganda that insists that Russian freighters are unloading MIG fighter aircraft in Nicaragua.
- President Ortega of Nicaragua insists that the National elections will be held in spite of U.S. military interference and Reagan's support of the contras.

Soviet Propaganda About El Salvador

- The Salvadoran revolutionaries continue their courageous struggle.

- The Salvadoran army is defeated in its attempt to destroy revolutionary forces.
- Salvadoran revolutionaries destroyed an American helicopter. The commander of Salvadoran "killer squads" and other high ranking Salvadoran army officers were killed in the crash.
- The Salvadoran army continues to kill many innocent people. During the past fifty years over 50,000 civilians have been killed (CBS).
- The Reagan administration is responsible for the deaths of innocent civilians, in that the White House has supplied the money and supports the puppet regime of Duarte.
- The Salvadoran government announced plans to conduct talks with the revolutionary leaders in La Palma on October 15. This is just a maneuver by the government to weaken the revolutionary forces.
- A closed door meeting of the Salvadoran government officials and revolutionary leaders is held in La Palma, El Salvador. The goal of the talks is to end the civil war and arrive at a peaceful settlement.
- The United States government is trying to influence the talks being conducted between the Salvadoran government and the revolutionary leaders. The Americans claim that they want democracy in El Salvador, but are only interested in their own hegemonistic goals.

Grenada and U.S. Hegemony in Latin America

- The United States must not invade Nicaragua. Latin American governments criticize the American involvement and aggression against Nicaragua.
- Black Night of Occupation. A year ago U.S. military forces invaded Grenada under the pretext of saving the people from communism. Today, American troops are still in Grenada.
- The American army still occupies and oppresses the people of Grenada. The inhabitants of Grenada are being arrested and tortured by U.S. troops. The people want the Americans to leave.
- Grenada is still under U.S. occupation. The people want the Yankees to go home.
- The Reagan administration continues to emphasize the need to fight the communist threat in Latin America.
- UNIDAS-84. A war strategy to fight communism. Each year the Pentagon conducts military exercises to meet the communist threat in Latin

America. These maneuvers are intended to intimidate the countries in the area. The Pentagon may repeat the Grenada adventure at any time.

Additional Propaganda Items Related to Military/Political Hegemony

The following additional abstracts and headlines from Red Star indicate the overall scope, emphasis, and tone of Soviet propaganda about American imperialism and hegemony as related to other areas of the world and events:

Reagan's Policy of Chauvanism

According to the Soviet Press, the Reagan administration is demonstrating a policy of aggression and chauvanism in its foreign policy. This is manifested by the following actions of the White House:

- Reagan's anti-Soviet crusade and anti-socialist propaganda campaign.
- The United States fuels the arms race in order to obtain military supremacy--Reagan wants to spread American democracy and influence.
- American chauvanism is linked closely with Reagan's anti-communist attitudes.
- The United States uses chauvanist ideas to justify aggression--such as the military occupation of Grenada.
- The U.S. has shown little respect for international law and the sovereignty of other nations.
- A statement by Vice-President Bush confirms that the U.S. is prepared to conduct military operations in any part of the world.

Europe

- The United States and NATO continue to pressure the government of Denmark to cooperate in military and security matters. The Danish people know that there is no threat from the Soviet Union. The threat to all of Europe is NATO and American imperialism.
- Each year U.S.-NATO maneuvers become larger in scope and more provocative. The Pentagon and Reagan insist on military supremacy over the U.S.S.R. These provocative maneuvers are used to intimidate socialist states and especially the Soviet Union. The dangerous results of such tactics include increased world tension and the chance of an accidental war.

- The U.S. Air Force plans to deploy AWACS aircraft to Greece. The United States and NATO take advantage of the tension between Greece and Turkey in order to conduct electronic surveillance of the region--focusing on socialist bloc countries in the area.
- The CIA protected the former Nazi criminal, A. Rudolph. He was used to build the Pershing nuclear missiles and other military technology items. He has returned to West Germany and should be brought to justice.
- Reagan insists on military supremacy over the U.S.S.R. The Pentagon is preparing for nuclear war in Europe, and the White House continues its anti-Soviet propaganda campaign in the American and international press.
- The United States is prepared to sacrifice Europe in a nuclear war against the Soviet Union. This is U.S. policy and is a threat against humanity.
- Rapid Deployment Forces to fight Warsaw Pact armies.
 - The U.S. Army has a 300,000-man rapid deployment force that is programmed to fight in Western Europe.
 - France is creating a 47,000-man rapid deployment force to support NATO military plans.
 - Great Britain and Italy have also developed rapid deployment forces to fight in Western Europe.
- The Pentagon is determined to increase the number and speed up the rate of deployment of Pershing II nuclear missiles in Europe. Expeditious deployment of new nuclear weapons was a primary agenda item at recent NATO planning sessions.
- The United States is turning Norway into a base for NATO aggression.
 - Norway is increasing its military forces and modernizing its weapons.
 - Norway is no longer neutral. The Norwegian government is permitting the U.S. to build military bases and deploy advanced weapons and troops to military bases (in Norway).
 - In a crisis situation, the Pentagon can deploy nuclear weapons to Norway.
 - The Pentagon has a network of radar and electronic surveillance posts in Norway.

- The United States and Norway have a number of secret military treaties regarding the deployment of American troops to Norway in crisis situations.

American Imperialism in Asia

- Japan is vital to U.S. military plans to surround the U.S.S.R.
 - Washington has encouraged Tokyo to become an active member of NATO.
 - The Pentagon insists on a strong military alliance between the U.S., Japan and South Korea.
 - Japan may deploy (on U.S. insistence) military forces to South Korea.
 - Washington will increase the number of its military forces in Japan and South Korea.
 - The U.S. has encouraged the Japanese government to increase the size and quality of its military forces in Asia.
- The Japanese cabinet has approved a foreign policy "Blue Book" which supports American policy to obtain military supremacy in Asia. The "Blue Book" supports Japanese military participation in U.S. plans, especially in regard to fighting the U.S.S.R.
- The crusaders of Asia--American military goals.
 - The Pentagon is deploying 50 F-16 aircraft (that can deliver nuclear weapons in the U.S.S.R.) to the Misawa Air Base in Japan.
 - The White House plans to deploy neutron weapons to South Korea.
 - Nuclear cruise missiles will be deployed to South Korea, Japan and American allies in Southeast Asia.
 - Asia will become another theater for limited or all-out nuclear conflict.
- During GLOBAL SHIELD-84, the Pentagon developed a strategy for conducting nuclear war in Asia.
- Washington continues to pressure the ASEAN countries to form a military alliance similar to NATO.
- American nuclear submarines use Japanese port facilities during their patrols of the Arctic Ocean and the Sea of Japan. Each year the number of U.S. submarines that use Japanese ports increases.

- American and Japanese army units complete large scale military exercises in Northern Japan.

International Terrorism and Propaganda

- Secretary of State George Shultz insists that the United States will continue to rely on military power to resolve international problems and fight international terrorism.
- The U.S. is currently engaged in a policy of international terrorism in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and the Middle East. The White House also supports dictatorships and suppressive governments in El Salvador, Chile and South Africa.
- The Center for Strategic and International Studies (Georgetown University) lists most liberation movements as being international terrorist organizations. This is another attempt to intimidate liberation organizations.
- The White House continues its anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.
 - The State Department has again slandered the U.S.S.R. in regard to the use of chemical warfare weapons in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia.
 - The CIA has introduced chemical weapons into Afghanistan and used them against innocent civilians--they (the CIA) wants to "frame" the U.S.S.R.
 - The U.S. Army continues to increase its arsenal of chemical warfare weapons--tons of poison chemicals are stored in Europe.
- The CIA is spreading disinformation about religion and churches in the Soviet Union. The West is using religion as a basis for anti-socialism and spreading lies about social and religious conditions in the U.S.S.R.
- The White House continues its anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. The Reagan administration claims that the U.S.S.R. and India have a plan to destroy Pakistan. This is pure propaganda to divert attention from the American military buildup in the region. The Pentagon is increasing its military forces in the Indian Ocean and in Pakistan.

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In October 1984, the editors of the leading Soviet military newspaper Red Star allocated 34 percent of its coverage of the United States to the subject of the arms race and arms limitation (see table 3). In feature articles and

editorials, the Soviet press and leadership once again headlined and underscored that the United States is committed to increasing the number of advanced and sophisticated nuclear weapons in its arsenal, in order to obtain nuclear supremacy over the U.S.S.R. and be in a position to launch a first-strike attack on key Soviet targets.

In a major editorial, Red Star headlined that the U.S.S.R. condemns the American buildup. The Kremlin once again stressed the following propaganda arguments in regard to the arms race:

- Reagan's Choice. The White House wants to continue the arms race and the reckless military buildup, instead of peace and arms control.
- The Pentagon is developing and testing space anti-missile systems--this is a direct violation of the 1972 treaty on limiting anti-missile systems.
- The White House continues to blame the U.S.S.R. for violating arms treaties and building its defense forces, but the Soviet Union has consistently supported arms control and peace.

The following abstracts and headlines from Red Star clearly indicate the Kremlin's propaganda tone and arguments concerning the arms race and arms limitations:

On the Subject of Star Wars and Space

- Washington's adventures in space! The Pentagon justifies its space programs based on the so-called Soviet threat. Each year the Pentagon spends more money on space programs. In 1985 the Defense Department will receive 1.5 billion dollars for space programs with an additional increase planned for 1986.
- American military space programs include:
 - Laser weapons on space satellites.
 - Space-based anti-missile systems.
 - Anti-satellite systems.
 - The use of Space Shuttle transport for a variety of military and intelligence missions.
- Washington's adventures in space--a new strategy for offensive weapons!
- The Pentagon will continue to use the Space Shuttle for military missions.

- President Reagan signs an order to create a National Committee on space in order to analyze the potential use of space (for war).
- Another Space Shuttle flight is planned for December 8. The Space Shuttle is a major part of the Pentagon's Star Wars program. It is also used by the CIA.

On the Subject of Military Modernization and Nuclear Weapons.

- The United States Air Force is accelerating its research and development of the Midgetman Missile System. Reagan wants between 500 and 1,000 new (Midgetman) ICBMs. The first tests of the new ICBMs will be conducted in 1988.
- The Pentagon continues to develop its plans for extra-hardened silos for the new MX missile.
- An additional number of nuclear cruise missiles are being installed at the U.S.A.F. Greenham Common missile base in England. Another escalation of the arms race.
- An escalation of the arms race. Another U.S. Navy aircraft carrier is launched (Theodore Roosevelt) at Newport News, Virginia. Reagan is increasing the size of the U.S. Navy to over 600 combat ships.
- The Pentagon will spend over \$300 billion for defense in 1985. The focus of this huge military budget will be to stockpile nuclear weapons and the (high-tech) modernization of strategic forces.
- Washington continues to buildup its nuclear weapons. The U.S. wants to negotiate with the U.S.S.R. from a position of military supremacy. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has admitted that the U.S. wants supremacy, wants to have the upper hand in dealing with the Soviet Union.
- The Pentagon insists on deploying more Pershing II nuclear missiles in Western Europe. All NATO countries are likely to receive land-based nuclear missiles.
- The American philosophy is to rely on military force. Reagan insists on military supremacy. The U.S. military budget for 1985 will exceed \$300 billion.
 - The development and deployment of MX strategic nuclear missiles is an important part of the new budget.
 - The U.S. Navy will deploy more Ohio-class submarines, Trident 2 and other nuclear missiles.

- The Minuteman III missiles will be improved and updated.
- The B1-B strategic bomber will provide the USAF with another new nuclear weapons system.
- Additional Pershing II and cruise missiles will be deployed to Europe and other areas of the world.
- The Pentagon has plans to deploy (in 1985) more military forces worldwide--Europe, Southeast Asia and Pacific and Indian Oceans.
- World leaders criticize the American military buildup and Reagan's wars against Third World nations.
- East German Defense Minister Hoffman condemns the U.S.-NATO military buildup and urges the East German Army to improve its military readiness.

On Arms Control and Reduction of Military Forces

For over five years the leaders in the Kremlin and Soviet propagandists have incessantly maintained that the U.S.S.R. supports detente with the West, nuclear disarmament, weapons reduction, the peaceful use of space and non-nuclear zones. In contrast, Soviet rhetoric continues to emphasize that Ronald Reagan (and the American government) is dangerous, trigger-happy and desires world hegemony. The Kremlin continues to emphasize propaganda themes to "prove" that the American government is determined to alter the strategic balance in order to obtain military superiority and a first strike capability of the Soviet Union.

The following headlines and abstracts indicate the tone and psychological emphasis of Russian propaganda in regard to arms control and the reduction of military forces:

- Since Reagan became president, the United States has ignored arms control. Washington has undermined the U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations and has launched a massive military buildup. Meanwhile the U.S.S.R. continues to hope for and work towards arms control, disarmament and peace.
- The words and actions of Washington!
 - The threat of nuclear war is a primary concern to all the people of the world.
 - The Soviet government is a firm supporter of arms control and detente. The Kremlin has made many suggestions in favor of arms control.

- Reagan, in his debate with Mondale, has claimed that he is a potential peacemaker and that he supports U.S.-Soviet arms control talks and disarmament.
- But American actions support the arms buildup and the deployment of nuclear missiles to Western Europe.
- Actions to maintain the balance. The U.S.S.R. wants arms control and negotiations with Washington, but has been forced to take actions in response to the American military buildup. The U.S.S.R. has deployed cruise missiles on its strategic bomber force and submarines--in order to maintain the balance.
- American propagandists condemned the actions of the Soviet Union in deploying long-range cruise missiles on submarines and bombers; they did not state that the Soviet actions are in response to the U.S. military buildup and actions.
- An article in the New York Times emphasized that the Soviet Union is justified in deploying long-range cruise missiles on submarines and bombers, since this will maintain military parity between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.
- More lies from Reagan. The White House released a completely false report about alleged Soviet violations of arms treaties.
 - The purpose of this fabricated report is to justify Reagan's military buildup and high-tech weapons programs.
 - Another purpose of the report was for Washington to avoid all responsibility for the lack of progress in arms talks and blame the U.S.S.R. for the stalemate.

The Washington Post Interview with Chernenko. (The Soviet "initiative" in the arms talks.)

- In an interview with a correspondent of the Washington Post, the Soviet leader stated:
 - He wants improved relations with the U.S., arms control talks and detente.
 - He has repeatedly stated that the U.S.S.R. wants military parity with the West.
 - The U.S.S.R. has made many positive suggestions and sincerely wants to improve relations with the U.S., but the American government has not acted accordingly.

- In the name of peace, it is the responsibility for both countries to improve their relationship.
- The international press praises Chernenko's comments to the Washington Post. The U.S.S.R. favors arms control, peace and better U.S.-Soviet relations.
- Political leaders all over the world praise Chernenko's recent policy statements to the Washington Post about arms control and improved relations between Washington and Moscow.
- The U.S.S.R. is willing to have serious talks with the United States in order to improve relations. Newspapers worldwide comment and praise Chernenko's statements to the Washington Post.

The Soviet Initiative for World Peace in the 39th United Nations General Assembly

- The Soviet Union took the initiative to emphasize arms control and conditions to avoid a nuclear war. The Soviet representative to the U.N. suggested measures to avoid and prevent the arms buildup in space and to end the use of international terrorism as a government policy.
- A majority of the countries in the U.N. approved the Soviet suggestions. Many governments criticized the American approach to arms control and peace--which is to talk about peace, but to continue the military buildup.
- Soviet peace initiatives are met with applause. The U.N. General Assembly approved Soviet proposals to use space only for peaceful purposes and the unacceptability of terrorism as a government policy.
- The new Soviet initiative for peace is received with praise at the 39th U.N. General Assembly session.
- The international press strongly supports the newest Soviet initiatives in the United Nations to prevent a military race and buildup in space.
- Newspapers all over the world comment with favor on the Soviet Union's support for peace, arms control and suggestions for peace in the Middle East.

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

Soviet propaganda emphasis, pertaining to United States military assistance and mutual security programs, remained at a very modest level (see Table 3). The geographical/country emphasis given to this topic by Moscow for the period

March 1984 through October 1984 is presented in the data contained in Table 5, below. (Percent is total coverage of space for theme.)

TABLE 5

| Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security | 1984 | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Oct | Sept | Aug | July | June | May | Apr | Mar |
| 1. Europe/NATO..... | 65% | 53% | 12% | 57% | 05% | 09% | 01% | 38% |
| 2. Middle East..... | 19% | 28% | 01% | 10% | 01% | 41% | 34% | 23% |
| 3. Asia/Pacific..... | 10% | 03% | 75% | 20% | 61% | 16% | 38% | 14% |
| 4. China..... | 02% | 13% | 11% | 07% | 25% | 34% | 27% | 02% |
| 5. Latin America..... | 02% | 03% | 01% | 03% | 08% | --- | --- | 08% |
| 6. Africa..... | 02% | --- | --- | 03% | --- | --- | --- | 15% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

American military cooperation with NATO and Western European countries was given moderate coverage by Soviet news and propaganda media, in October 1984. The Kremlin elected to underscore the following topics and propaganda themes about mutual security relationships and cooperation between the United States and NATO:

- The United States and NATO are engaged in the research and development of small military submarines.
 - They will be very mobile so they can gain access to shallow waters.
 - They will be armed with a variety of sophisticated high-tech weapons.
 - They will have the capability to conduct most tasks assigned to larger attack submarines.
- American and West German military cooperation is a serious threat to the peace of the world--it is the start of a dangerous buildup of German militarism.
- Military cooperation and agreements between Norway and the United States are a direct threat to the security of the U.S.S.R. The Pentagon is turning Norway into a huge military base of aggression (against the Soviet Union).
- France and the United States are strengthening their military ties. French military forces openly participated in NATO military exercises, and the French arms industry has joint programs with the U.S. and NATO countries to develop new weapons and military technology.

- The United States wants military supremacy over the U.S.S.R., and NATO military exercises are used to intimidate the Warsaw Bloc countries.
- The United States and West Germany are cooperating on the completion of emergency command posts and infrastructures needed in the event of a nuclear war.
- American and other NATO military forces have continuously entered Greek air space during military exercises. The Greek government has frequently protested such provocative actions.
- Military cooperation in space. West Germany is helping the United States in its military buildup in space. Bonn and a number of other NATO allies will build spy satellites for the Pentagon. Recently the West Germans helped the U.S. in the construction of the space laboratory.

American military cooperation and mutual security arrangements with Israel continued to receive moderate coverage in Soviet news and propaganda media. The Kremlin elected to underscore the following topics and propaganda themes about military cooperation between Washington and Israel:

- More aid. In addition to the 1.4 billion dollars already allotted by the U.S. Congress (this year), Washington will give Israel an additional 1.2 billion dollars in military and economic aid.
- The United States and Israel are expanding the terms of their strategic military alliance.
- Israeli aggression in the Middle East is entirely due to American support and military aid--which is increased each year. Israel continues to increase the scope of its activities in Lebanon, due to American aid and assistance.
- Israel and the Pentagon have entered into a new stage of their military alliance and strategic cooperation:
 - The U.S. will assist Israel in building new diesel submarines.
 - Joint military exercises will be conducted in Israel.
 - The Pentagon may build military bases in Israel.
 - The Pentagon plans to deploy the Pershing II nuclear missiles in Israel.

Other selected headlines and abstracts from Red Star that reflect the overall focus, tone and scope of Soviet propaganda pertaining to United States military assistance and mutual security topics are presented below:

- Joint U.S.-Chinese military cooperation. Chinese naval officers and civilian engineers will attend military schools in the United States. This is another expansion of American and Chinese military cooperation.
- The Pentagon will purchase military equipment and weapons from Canada.
- American and Canadian defense secretaries discuss increasing the scope and range of military cooperation.
- Pakistan will purchase several E-2C Hawkeye aircraft. These are spy planes that will upset the balance of power in the area (with India).
- The Pentagon will supply Pakistan with \$630 million in military aid and assistance in 1985.
- India continues to be disturbed by the dangerous and continuing U.S. military assistance and aid programs to Pakistan.
- A direct threat to the Soviet Union United States and Japanese military forces conduct joint training exercises on Hokkaido, close to the Soviet border.
- The United States is turning Japan's northern most island into a military stronghold to be used as a forward military base to attack the Soviet Union.
- The Japanese island of Hokkaido will be used as a forward base for a nuclear conflict. The Japanese people are opposed to American militarism and imperialism.
- The Reagan administration is forcing Honduras' military government to cooperate with American military forces in armed conflict against Nicaragua.
- Washington supplies the puppet regime of Duarte (in El Salvador) with more weapons and money. The Salvadoran army continues to kill innocent civilians. Over the past four years, over 50,000 people have been killed in El Salvador.
- New American military base in Brunei. Admiral Crow (CINCPAC) visits Brunei to discuss the requirements for the construction of an American military base in Brunei.

OTHER THEMES ABOUT THE UNITED STATES

Consistently, the Soviet press and public media report only those events, activities and subjects about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, are derogatory of American institutions and society, or are inflammatory in tone toward the current administration in Washington. For five years, an average of five percent of the space in Red Star (about the United States) was allocated to themes other than military topics--in October 1984 it was again five percent.

The following abstracts and headlines (from Red Star) reflect the tone and scope of other themes:

- Human rights. The United States and Western democracies claim to protect and defend human rights, but the facts show otherwise.
 - In Washington, D.C., the police evicted an old, sick lady and her son from their home--the lady died from a heart attack.
 - In Great Britain, the Thatcher government is not sensitive to the social and economic problems of the unemployed. As a result, the youth of Great Britain have no future and morale is low.
- Time is working for socialism. The United States and the Western democracies claim that the economy of socialist bloc countries is backward and stagnate. This is a lie. Statistics prove that the economies of the West are less productive and behind, as compared with the socialist economies.
- The Reagan-Mondale debate. Foreign relations was a major issue in the Reagan-Mondale debate. Mondale condemned President Reagan's unconstructive and stubborn position in regard to arms control. Mondale wants detente between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.
- Problems for the "Challenger" Space Shuttle. The launching of a science satellite was delayed for over three hours due to several mechanical problems. In addition, the primary antenna for the Space Shuttle did not operate properly.
- More problems for the Space Shuttle "Challenger". Cosmic rays interfered with the RSS-A satellite's transmission of communications from the Challenger to the earth station.
- Space Shuttle "Challenger" lands at Cape Canaveral, Florida, on October 13.

AFGHANISTAN

During the past 50 months, events in Afghanistan received an average of four percent of the foreign coverage in the Soviet military press--in October 1984 it was in excess of 13 percent. In the past, the Kremlin provided its troops with a minimum amount of information concerning Russian combat operations in Afghanistan. However, during the past three months, the editors of Red Star published a series of feature stories (each month) that emphasized the heroic combat actions of Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan. In these articles, Soviet propagandists have attempted to develop an image of a "new breed" of Red Army soldier--a front-line combat soldier equivalent to the heroes of World War II.

During October, Red Star allocated over 6,000 CM² of print space to events and activities in Afghanistan. The majority of the space (60 percent) was devoted to novels and fictional stories about the "struggle of the Afghanistan people for the success of the revolution." Twenty-six percent of the print space described the heroism of the "new breed" of Soviet soldier serving in Afghanistan.

The following abstracts and headlines indicate the substance, tone, scope and range of Russian propaganda pertaining to Afghanistan.

- A true Soviet patriot and citizen. During an attack by counterrevolutionaries, a Red Army private sacrificed his life in order to save the lives of his comrades.
- Red Army heroism in Afghanistan
 - Soviet soldiers keep main supply routes open. They must contend with attacks by counterrevolutionaries, land mines and booby traps.
 - Soviet soldiers maintain key guard posts along main supply routes.
- The "New Breed" of Front-line Soldier--Heroes in Afghanistan
 - Soviet helicopter pilots operate in bad weather and dangerous situations in order to deliver supplies and medical equipment to Afghan peasants in remote villages.
 - Red Army transportation and sapper units operate in dangerous situations in order to deliver food and supplies to remote posts.
- The "new breed" of Soviet combat soldier demonstrates his loyalty to international socialism and the heroes of World War II.
- Excerpts from Soviet propaganda novels and fictional stories about the struggle of the Afghanistan people for the success of the revolution. During October 1984, the editors of Red Star published six novels and/or short stories that contained the following propaganda themes:

- The threat to the people of Afghanistan from the imperialists.
 - The hard and difficult struggle of the people for the success of the revolution.
 - The heroic actions of the Afghanistan army in its fight against counterrevolutionaries.
 - Soviet economic, political, and military aid to Afghanistan.
 - The defense of the country by the Soviet and Afghanistan military forces from the actions of counterrevolutionaries.
 - The heroism of Soviet soldiers in the defense of Afghanistan.
 - The people's struggle against counterrevolutionaries.
 - Soviet help in building socialism.
- Afghanistan Air Force and air defense units review military readiness and prepare to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.
 - The government of Afghanistan protested to Pakistan the attack by Pakistani helicopters on Afghan helicopters in Barikot.
 - The president of Afghanistan condemned American and other foreign aggression against the government in Kabul.
 - Reagan continues to aid international terrorism. The White House supports the activities of counterrevolutionaries who consistently murder and wound innocent civilians.
 - The Afghanistan police arrested seven individuals who were responsible for the terrorist bomb explosion at the Kabul International Airport.
 - On October 4, the Afghan counterrevolutionaries who were responsible for the bomb explosion at the Kabul airport were put on trial.
 - A press conference is held in Kabul to discuss the arrest of the French citizen, Jacques Abuchoir, who entered Afghanistan illegally from Pakistan. He will be tried for collaborating with counterrevolutionaries.
 - France and other Western countries continue their anti-Afghan propaganda campaign in regards to the captured French journalist. They claim that the government of Afghanistan violated the principles of free press and information. The French journalist was imprisoned because he entered the country illegally and collaborated with counterrevolutionary bands.

- Afghanistan security forces captured a large amount of weapons and ammunition--most of the weapons came from the United States.
- President Babrak Karmal expressed the government's appreciation for medical and other aid from the Soviet government and people.
- A new Soviet-Afghan film is a documentary about the true situation in Kabul.

WEST GERMANY

In October 1984, the Bonn government continued to receive near average coverage in the Soviet press (see Table 1). As in past months, the leadership in the Kremlin is concerned about: (1) West German "Revanchism" or the attempts to regain territory lost in World War II; (2) the restoration of Nazi army traditions (in the West German army), and (3) the revival of German nationalism and militarism. Some examples of the focus and tone of Soviet propaganda are listed below:

- A threat to world peace. The renewed activity of the German arms industry is a threat to the Soviet Union and to world peace.
- West German defense industries are becoming more influential and powerful each year; several examples are provided below:
 - This industry is vital to the buildup of German military.
 - This industry supplies weapons and high-tech military systems to NATO allies.
 - This industry has ties with neo-Nazi and Revanchist groups.
 - This industry has strong ties to the German military and favors an aggressive military policy.
- The German arms industry supports the return of territory that belonged to Germany prior to 1937--this is disturbing to Warsaw Bloc countries.
- The government of Czechoslovakia protested a planned convention and celebration by former SS tank division members in Bavaria.
- The West German government must take firm and positive steps to discourage Revanchist activities.
- Former SS members and Nazi officers attempt to justify the acts of Hitler during World War II.
- Willy Brandt criticized and condemned the West German government's toleration and support of former Nazis.

MIDDLE EAST

The following headlines and abstracts from Red Star indicate the scope, tone and range of propaganda topics related to Middle East countries.

Israel

- The Israelis continue to increase the scope and intensity of their military presence in Lebanon.
 - Southern Lebanon is completely cut off from the rest of the country.
 - The people of South Lebanon suffer from oppression and military controls.
 - The Israelis continue to terrorize the people of South Lebanon.
- Israeli military forces open fire on United Nations forces in Lebanon.
- Israeli terrorists bomb a civilian bus in southern Lebanon. Innocent women and children are killed.

Syria

- The president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Hafez Assad, arrived in Moscow (on October 15). He was welcomed at the Moscow International Airport by the leaders of the CPSU.
- On October 16, President Assad and General Secretary Chernenko discussed the following subjects:
 - Soviet-Syrian relations and friendship.
 - The general situation in the Middle East.
 - A condemnation of American and Israeli aggression in the Middle East.
 - Soviet support of international peace and arms control.

Yemen Arab Republic

- On October 9, the president of the Yemen Arab Republic arrived in Moscow. He received a warm welcome by high Soviet government leaders.
- The president of the Yemen Arab Republic visited Chernenko and other Soviet leaders in the Kremlin. The talks were friendly and cordial. President Salekh and Chernenko signed a Soviet-Yemen friendship treaty.

- At the State Dinner, Chernenko and Salekh praised the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and North Yeman.
- The international press applauded the recent Soviet-North Yeman friendship treaty and talks. The Soviet Union is dedicated to the establishment of peace in the Middle East.
- The Soviet-North Yeman talks prove that the U.S.S.R. is concerned about the political and military situation in the Middle East and is taking a constructive position in regard to establishing peace in the region.

People's Democratic Republic of Yeman

- In warm and productive talks, General Secretary Chernenko meets with Prime Minister A. N. Muhammed of the People's Democratic Republic of Yeman. They discussed:
 - American military aggression and military buildup in the Middle East.
 - Soviet-Yeman relations and friendship.
 - Soviet support for peace and disarmament.

JAPAN

In October the Soviet media and press highlighted the following topics in regard to events and activities in Japan:

- Conservative political groups in Japan will modify the constitution so the Japanese military establishment can be expanded. The conservatives want to give more power to military leaders.
- Japanese militarism is being revived--military forces will be assigned to duties overseas (in foreign countries).
- Japan is accelerating the construction of the M-1 cruise missile.
- The Japanese Defense Ministry requested a seven percent increase in the military budget for 1985.
- The government in Tokyo continues to build up the size and aggressive scope of its military forces--the country is being militarized.

PAKISTAN

The government of Pakistan continues to receive moderate coverage in the Soviet media.

- Pakistan continues to send propagandists and spies into India.
- With help from the West, Pakistan will soon have atomic weapons.
- Pakistani police fire on students that demonstrate for basic human rights (in Karachi). Over a dozen students were injured and many others arrested.
- India is disturbed by the scope and amount of American military aid to Pakistan.

CHINA

- West German Chancellor Kohl and Chinese Premier Ziyang meet in Beijing. They discussed East-West relations and nuclear disarmament.
- West Germany and China plan to expand economic relations.
- Special Soviet representative, L. F. Ilichev, arrived in Beijing for Soviet-Chinese political consultations.
- A Chinese military delegation visits Norwegian military bases and discusses arms sales with Norwegian defense officials.

OTHER VISITS AND CELEBRATIONS

Mongolia

- The Mongolian government is grateful for Soviet aid and friendship. The chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers presented medals to Soviet government officials, including K. U. Chernenko.
- Chairman Chernenko and the chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers discussed communist party affairs and programs designed to benefit both countries.

East Germany

- Celebrations were held in East Germany to honor the 35th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. In his speech honoring the event, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko emphasized:
 - Soviet-East German cooperation and friendship.

- The progress of socialism in East Germany.
- The dangers of the U.S.-NATO military buildup and the deployment of Pershing II missiles to West Germany.
- Soviet Navy ships docked at Rostok on a friendship visit to honor the 35th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic.
- Marshall Kurkotkin meets the German Defense Minister to discuss Soviet-German relations.
- The chief of Soviet military forces in East Germany (General Zaitsev) celebrates and praises the Soviet-German military alliance.

Czechoslovakia

- Celebrations are held in Moscow and in Czechoslovakia to honor the 40th anniversary of the Czechoslovakian Army.
- Thousands of people attend impressive military ceremonies in the Czech town of Svidnik to honor the 40th anniversary of the Carpatian-Duklinskaya Operation by the Soviet Army and to honor the Czech Army Day.

Yugoslavia

- A worldwide convention of World War II veterans convened in Belgrade, Yugoslavia (October 19). The principal topics were: (1) arms control, (2) world peace, and (3) how to avoid a nuclear war.
- Celebrations were held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to honor the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade from the Nazis. The Soviet Army was praised for its part in the liberation of Belgrade.

Romania

- Celebrations were held in Bucharest, Romania, to honor the 40th anniversary of the Romanian Army.
- History of the 40-year old socialist army of Romania.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for October 1984, 74 percent was allocated to issues and comments about domestic subjects in the U.S.S.R.--military, political, economic and social. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 54 percent of the total domestic coverage. A statistical view of the major subjects about the Soviet Union as it appeared in Red Star during the past 14 months is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is the total of Soviet domestic coverage.)

TABLE 6

| <u>SUBJECT/THEME</u> | <u>1984</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | <u>1983</u> | |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | <u>OCT</u> | <u>SEP</u> | <u>AUG</u> | <u>JUL</u> | <u>JUN</u> | <u>MAY</u> | <u>APR</u> | <u>MAR</u> | <u>FEB</u> | <u>JAN</u> | <u>DEC</u> | <u>NOV</u> | <u>OCT</u> | <u>SEP</u> |
| Soviet Military..... | 54% | 60% | 67% | 66% | 65% | 66% | 45% | 56% | 46% | 64% | 59% | 67% | 71% | 69% |
| Economy/Technology.... | 14% | 06% | 05% | 07% | 04% | 03% | 05% | 07% | 05% | 05% | 08% | 05% | 07% | 04% |
| Society/Culture..... | 12% | 16% | 13% | 14% | 12% | 11% | 12% | 14% | 09% | 11% | 14% | 11% | 11% | 11% |
| Foreign Affairs..... | 08% | 08% | 09% | 05% | 09% | 10% | 08% | 06% | 07% | 02% | 03% | 03% | 03% | 05% |
| Domestic Politics..... | 07% | 06% | 03% | 05% | 06% | 07% | 25% | 13% | 30% | 15% | 12% | 10% | 03% | 03% |
| Other | 05% | 04% | 03% | 03% | 04% | 03% | 05% | 04% | 03% | 03% | 04% | 04% | 05% | 08% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

The eight percent increase in news coverage of the Soviet economy was due to a series of feature articles and announcements (in Red Star) by the CPSU in regard to long range goals about land reclamation and food production in the U.S.S.R.

Chernenko's Guidance to the People's Inspectors

In October 1984, the editors of Red Star underscored and headlined a series of speeches and discussions related to the National (Allunion) Conference of People's Inspectors. The following guidance and instructions were provided to People's Inspectors by the Soviet leader, K. Chernenko, and the CPSU elite:

- First of all, People's Inspectors must serve the Communist Party.
- They must contribute to socialist growth and economic development.
- Inspectors must strictly enforce the laws in regard to stealing and dishonesty.
- They must eliminate black market activities.
- They must enforce discipline in regard to such social problems as alcoholism.

- Inspectors must do better to improve work discipline, organization and productivity.
- They must enforce discipline in regard to bribery and absenteeism
- They must enforce discipline to ensure conservation of fuel, energy and supplies.

The following abstractions from Red Star contain the overall tone and substance of articles dealing with the National Conference of People's Inspectors:

- People's Inspectors have important duties to perform. They must do better in preventing dishonesty, theft of government property and abuse of authority. In enforcing the laws they must be strict and demanding.
- People's Inspectors have important duties to perform. They are responsible for the proper functioning of the economy--they check productivity, quality of work and conservation programs.
- The Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy provided the following guidance to the People's Inspectors in military organizations and operations:
 - All military organizations must do better in regard to repair and maintenance of military equipment and weapons.
 - Military units must meet conservation goals.
 - Food, medical and supply services to the troops should be improved.

SOVIET MILITARY TOPICS

As in previous months, news articles and feature stories about Soviet military discipline and morale received the majority of space pertaining to military subjects (see Table 7). (Percent is total Soviet military coverage.)

TABLE 7

| MILITARY/SUBJECT | OCT | SEP | AUG | JUL | 1984 | | APR | MAR | FEB | JAN | DEC | 1983 | OCT |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | JUN | MAY | | | | | | NOV | |
| Military Discipline/Morale..... | 41% | 47% | 45% | 39% | 51% | 46% | 48% | 49% | 43% | 49% | 49% | 42% | 47% |
| Soviet History/WW II.. | 30% | 20% | 27% | 26% | 25% | 30% | 20% | 23% | 22% | 21% | 21% | 19% | 18% |
| Soviet Military Training/Exercises.... | 21% | 26% | 24% | 29% | 17% | 16% | 19% | 21% | 24% | 21% | 22% | 30% | 24% |
| Military Logistics.... | 04% | 03% | 02% | 03% | 02% | 01% | 05% | 04% | 03% | 03% | 04% | 04% | 04% |
| Arms Control..... | 04% | 03% | 02% | 02% | 04% | 06% | 06% | 03% | 07% | 06% | 04% | 05% | 07% |
| Other Military..... | 00% | 01% | 00% | 01% | 01% | 01% | 02% | 00% | 01% | 00% | 00% | 00% | 00% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Again, during October, the editors of Red Star provided information, guidance, and instructions to Communist Party and Komsomol organizations in the Soviet armed forces. Strong Communist Party influence, on all elements of the armed forces, was stated as an essential goal, in order to improve military readiness, discipline, and morale.

The following headlines and abstracts contain the overall scope, substance and tone of Red Star's coverage (and guidance) of Communist Party and Komsomol organization activities in the armed forces of the U.S.S.R.:

- Communist Party organizations in the Red Army must improve the political training of the cadre during the new training year. It is essential that the cadre have a stronger influence on military discipline, morale and combat readiness.
- Military Communist Party organizations must influence Soviet army officers in regard to the following goals:
 - Officers must perform their military duties more efficiently and diligently.
 - They must improve discipline, morale and combat readiness.
 - Officers must strive to eliminate mistakes and weaknesses.
- Military Komsomol organizations must improve their work in regard to influencing military training, discipline, morale and combat readiness.

- The model or ideal Komsomol secretary must work closely with officers and men of military units. He must guide them (on a daily basis) in regard to the performance of their duties, communist ideology and military training.
- Komsomol organizations are important to Soviet combat readiness. They must evaluate the results of military training and assist officers and men to improve and learn from their mistakes.
- Komsomol organizations must help to improve military discipline, morale and readiness. They must encourage political activities and ideological training.
- Military Komsomol organizations must have a direct influence on all aspects of military service and training. The Komsomol's most important function is the proper ideological training of the young soldier. Young men must learn communist principles, patriotism and responsibility.

Letters to the Editor--Criticism, Complaints and Support of the Party

A significant indicator that can be used to assess the mood of the Soviet military is the content of "Letters to the Editor" printed in Red Star. In recent years, the Party has regarded letters as an important safety valve, and a way of allowing public opinion a legitimate and quasi-independent outlet. Red Star sends reporters to investigate typical grievances. The letters actually printed represent those topics and problems that are significant and important to the Soviet military elite. By law, Red Star reporters can subpoena and inspect official records pertaining to allegations made in "Letters to the Editor." In addition, of course, Soviet officials stimulate and encourage the writing of "Letters to the Editor" on those topics and/or issues that are important to and support the government and party.

During the month, the editors of Red Star received 8,047 letters from its readers. The overall content of the letters to the editor focused on and/or included the following topics:

- A good idea but bad methods. Red Star condemned officers on a military base who misused funds to build a sauna, a children's play complex and kindergarten facilities. The money was programmed for the (needed) repairs of family housing.
- Bribes for inspectors. Red Star criticized officers at a military base for bending the rules. In order to obtain a good evaluation, the army officers provided military inspectors with special treats and food. They abused government funds and rations in order to bribe the inspectors.

- A commander of a Soviet Navy ship complained to Red Star about problems he had in obtaining fuel and maintenance for his ship (before leaving port). The port officer responsible for the services was disciplined.
- Officers write to Red Star in order to express their support for Chernenko's guidance at the Allunion Conference of People's Inspectors. They pledged to improve military readiness, discipline and morale.
- Military officers write to Red Star in order to express their approval and support for Chernenko's comments to the Washington Post in regard to arms control and peace.
- No television. An officer complained to Red Star that their unit recreation room did not have a television set. With a television set, they could enjoy their tea breaks.
- Soviet military mothers complained to Red Star about the lack of military bus service for their school children.
- An active duty army colonel complained about poor service and medical care at the Odessa Military Sanatorium.
- An army lieutenant complained to Red Star that his commander was unfair and treated him poorly. Upon investigation, it was revealed that the lieutenant was guilty of abusing his authority and violating military regulations. He was justly punished by his commander.
- An officer complained to Red Star that several officers who retired after 30 years of loyal service were not given due recognition or a military ceremony.

In October 1984, over ten percent of Red Star's space allocated to Soviet military subjects was critical and/or highly negative in tone in regard to the performance of military personnel and/or units. Almost 23 percent of all space about the topics of military training, discipline and morale in the Soviet military were critical in tone.

A sample of abstracts of articles from Red Star about military topics are summarized in the paragraphs below:

Training and Mastering New Technology

- Military pilots must obtain a thorough knowledge of flight skills and new technology. They must:

- Learn and obey safety regulations.
- Check their equipment prior to departure.
- Understand and monitor their flight instruments to avoid getting off the flight course and to prevent accidents.
- Soviet military colleges must improve their classes on basic training for officers. Officers must understand basic leadership skills and how to convert theory into practice.
- Army military schools must do better to train officers for field duty and duty with troops.
- Officers must master new military technology. Military officers must become experts in their specialties. Each year they must attend a refresher course to ensure that they understand the latest technology in their technical field.
- An air force squadron performed poorly in its tactical training tests. The officers and enlisted men violated basic safety rules. The commander neglected proper organization and training of his squadron. The results of the training were not properly analyzed and/or published.
- A Soviet warship passed its tactical training tests only because the ship's crew received assistance and training from outstanding officers of the Pacific Fleet. They helped the ship's officers to organize the training tests and eliminate formal procedures. This kind of help should not be necessary.
- Military instructors must devote more time in developing basic leadership skills. Soviet military schools train excellent specialists, but many of these officers lack training in leadership and working with their men.
- Officers must work hard to assimilate new technology as quickly as possible. In addition, they must train their men to understand and use new military technology.
- It is essential that military officers obtain the highest certification in their specialties as quickly as possible. Those officers who have technical certifications should assist other officers and men in obtaining technical skills.
- Commanders must do more to eliminate formal and sterile approaches to military training. They should be creative and innovative.

- Military commanders must use their top experts in training. Technical experts and high caliber officers must be fully used to improve the results of training and military readiness.

Military Discipline and Political Awareness

- Alcoholism. An outstanding air force pilot was forced to resign his commission because of a drinking problem. His superiors should have helped him overcome his problem.
- An army officer is punished for inefficiency and neglecting his duties as a housing officer.
- Teamwork and friendship in military units are vital to combat readiness as well as good morale and discipline. Soldiers must understand that it is their duty to help each other in all activities.
- Anti-Soviet propaganda. All Soviet military newspapers should give adequate coverage (and expose) anti-Soviet propaganda and rumors. A recent (enemy) propaganda story claimed that by selling gas to Western Europe, the U.S.S.R. will become economically dependent on capitalist countries. This is a lie.
- Military workers at a Moscow quartermaster factory were punished for poor performance.
- An officer was offended by criticism from his commanding officer. As a result, he mistreated his wife. The next day he realized that he should not have been offended by his commander's criticism--it is all in the line of duty. When he returned home he apologized to his wife and promised to improve his attitude toward criticism.
- Officers must be demanding of themselves and their men.
 - They must be self-critical, analyzing reasons for mistakes and imperfections.
 - They must work hard each day to improve technical and leadership skills.
 - They must strive for excellence in discipline and in military training.
 - They must understand and live up to communist principles.
- Officers must work closely with the Communist Party organization in order to improve military readiness and morale.

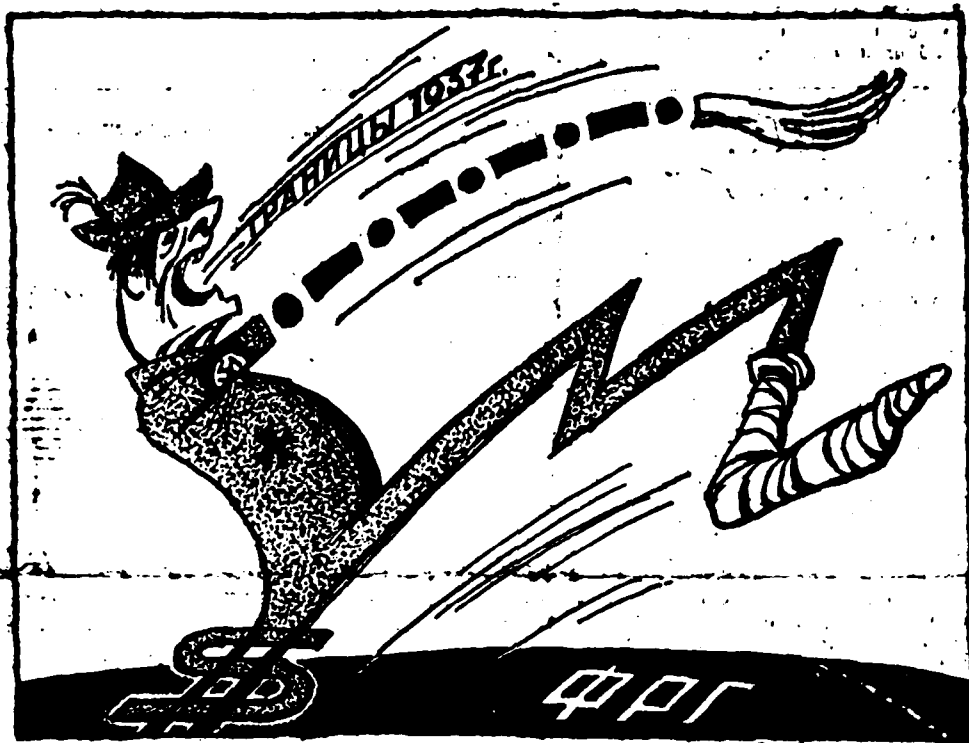
- Officers that are in the Communist Party must set the example.
 - They must demonstrate that they believe and practice the basic communist principles.
 - They must be good leaders and work hard.
 - They must strive to improve military readiness and meet the stated goals of the CPSU.

APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Political cartoons are used in Red Star to underscore priority propaganda themes and topics. In most propaganda campaigns the cartoon is an important communication technique, because it attracts attention and generally is popular with the audience.

During October 1984, the editors of Red Star published the following cartoons about United States militarism, imperialism, and hegemony and the arms race.



Полезно вспомнить немцам,
Что стало с гитлеровским
банком.

С. МЕХАЛКОВ.
Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

It's useful to remember certain tendencies that came with Hitler's blitzkrieg (revanchism).

Военный союз между США и Японией представляет собой основу для реализации гегемонистской стратегии Вашингтона в азиатско-тихоокеанском регионе. В то же время американско-японские отношения в военной области являются катализатором для роста милитаризма в Японии. (Из газеты).



СТАРТОВАЯ ПЛОЩАДКА.

Рис. Н. АБРАМОВА.

U.S.-Japanese military alliance is the basis for the realization of Washington's hegemonistic strategy in the Asian-Pacific region. At the same time, U.S.-Japanese relations feed the growth of militarism in Japan.

Launching Pad.



Изготовился к прыжку.

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

Getting ready to spring (U.S. into Nicaragua).

Говорят о заинтересованности в достижении соглашения
в СССР, а на деле по-прежнему ведут военные пригото-
вления, продолжают развертывать в Европе новые ядерные
ракеты первого удара.

(Из газеты).

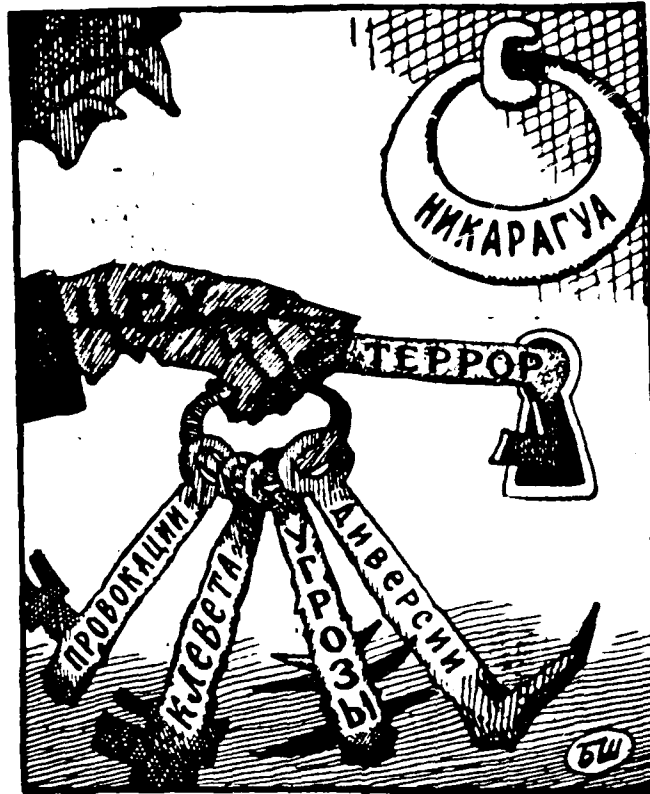


Слова и дела.

Рис. Н. КУЗНЕЦОВА.

The Americans talk about treaties with the
U.S.S.R., but in their actions, they continue
military preparations as before, continuing to
deploy new nuclear first-strike missiles in
Europe.

Words vs. deeds!



Не расстается ЦРУ с привычкой
Чужие двери взламывать отмычкой.

Рис. и текст В. ШАХОВА.

The CIA has not changed its habit of
intruding into others' affairs.



— Столько мирных предложений, что багажник не закрывается, сэр! Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

There are so many peace suggestions that the trunk won't close, Sir!



Долларовые инъекции в экономику...
Рис. М. АБРАМОВА

U.S. injections of dollars into Israel.



Заморский стратег угрожает войной —
Замосит пуган над свободной страной.

«Кулачное право» — его аргумент.
Но кончит позором любой интервент!

Рисунок Бор. ЕФИМОВА. Стихи Ник. ВЕНЕЛИСА.

The overseas strategist is threatening war. Threatening a free country. "Strongarm Law" is his argument, but any interference will end in ignominy.

APPENDIX B

A Selection of Propaganda Photographs

Photographs are used in Red Star to underscore priority propaganda themes and topics. During October 1984, the editors of Red Star published the following photograph about United States militarism, imperialism, and hegemony and the arms race.



ЖЕРТВЫ МИЛИТАРИЗМА

Министерство администрации Соединенных Штатов, продолжая вырасывать сотни миллиардов долларов на гонимое вооружением, «экономит» на нуждах обездоленных американцев. За счет сокращения важнейших социальных программ, прежде всего в области жилищного обслуживания, помощи беднякам, престарелым и голодающим, Белый дом «экономит» уже 130 млрд. долларов.

В то же время администрация эпиде-

миологии в Пентагоне за 4 года своего пребывания у власти сотню миллиардов долларов, увеличив военных бюджет более чем на 70 процентов. В следующем, 1985 финансовом году военный бюджет достигнет фантастической цифры 292,9 миллиарда долларов. На сумму 2,5 млрд. долларов, казначейство покрывает для вооруженных на улице Нью-Йорка, морских носителей оружия массового уничтожения стратегический бомбардировщик В-1. На производство 100 таких самолетов выделяется 28,3 млрд. долларов.

Фотохроника ТАСС.



Pictured: A B-1 Bomber. 100 of them will cost \$28.3 billion.

An elderly American collects funds for homeless.

END

FILMED

2-85

DTIC